

MORE MILLIONS FROM HYDE

WILL ARRANGE FOR CANCELLING OF SAFE DEPOSIT LEASES.

Directors Believe This Will Mean at Least \$2,000,000 to the Equitable—May Make Possible the Sale of the Buildings in New York and in Boston.

The settlement which James Hazen Hyde and other members of the old board of directors of the Equitable Life have proposed with the society means, if it is carried through, that the resources of that institution will be increased in money value by at least \$2,000,000, and the amount may be much greater. Not only Mr. Hyde, as was told in THE SUN yesterday, consented at the instance of a committee of the board of directors to turn back into the treasury of the society almost \$1,000,000, but he has yielded to an agreement by which the Equitable will be able to revoke the costly leases held by the Hyde safe deposit companies for space in the society's buildings in this city and in Boston.

One high officer of the Equitable estimates that the revocation of the lease of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company alone would be worth \$1,250,000 to the society. The experts engaged by the directors' committee estimated that it would represent practically \$2,000,000 to the society to be rid of the lease.

The lease was drawn for something like 20 years and has 192 years yet to run. The Equitable has already been obliged to turn down one offer of \$16,000,000 for the building and site because this lease stood in the way. Some of the directors think that \$2,000,000 is too conservative an estimate. They say that there is no possible way of estimating how valuable rental space may be in New York 100 years from now.

The same is true of the lease held by the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, although this lease has only about half as long to run.

Some idea of what these leases are like may be gained from the fact that in the case of the Mercantile the society from 1880 to 1904 expended money for fixtures, vaults, boxes, etc., \$479,909. The rentals received in that period amounted to only \$183,372, making a balance for the period of \$296,537. But when the cost of the heat, light, watchmen's wages and other things which had to be furnished under the lease are deducted the net result was a large deficit for the society.

The safe deposit company in a general way gets half the receipts and spends nothing, while the insurance company for the other half furnishes the floor space, vaults and almost everything else. The Mercantile has paid 20 per cent. on its \$300,000 of capital stock.

In the case of the Boston company it managed to pay about 18 per cent. on \$200,000 of capital, while the Equitable Building in Boston at the same time was yielding only 1.58 per cent. on the money which it cost.

The proposed settlement which the directors' committee forced upon Mr. Hyde provided for a sale by him of a majority of the stock in each of these companies to interests friendly to the society. The Equitable could not buy the stock itself as it is prevented by the new Armstrong committee laws.

In the case of the Mercantile the price to be paid to Mr. Hyde for his stock was fixed by appraisers, and it is understood that a cash payment will be made to Mr. Hyde for the stock. The price to be paid to Mr. Hyde in the case of the stock of the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston was fixed by an auction sale of the stock which took place soon before the negotiations were opened. The price set by this sale was about \$9 per share less than the figure named by Mr. Hyde. It was further provided in the settlement plan that Mr. Hyde should pay to the society half of the amount which he received for his stock. This also was to cover losses that the society had sustained in the past on the leases.

Provision also was made in the agreement for the restitution by Mr. Hyde of money which he obtained from the society for his holdings in the Missouri Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Hyde sold at \$750 a share of stock in this company to the Equitable when he was vice-president. Appraisers named a price for this stock under the proposed settlement, and Mr. Hyde consented to refund the difference to the society.

The Turner loan transaction also was cleared up in the proposed agreement. This transaction was put through by Henry B. Hyde, James Hazen Hyde's father. It cost the Equitable society about \$700,000. Mr. Hyde, then Louis Fitzgerald and three or four other men connected with the Equitable were guarantors to the loan, and it has been charged that the payments by the society on this private transaction were never authorized by the board of directors. Whether the full amount of the payments on this loan was to be returned is not clear.

As was told in THE SUN yesterday, Mr. Hyde also offered to surrender all claims to the check for \$25,000 which he had deposited with the society. This check represented his profits on syndicate transactions.

Every indication points to the fact that the strongest kind of pressure was brought to get consent to this settlement. Members of the board of directors refused yesterday to say what it was that influenced Mr. Hyde and the others to see things in the right light, but they declared positively that the payments were not voluntary.

A report embodying the entire plan of settlement was sent to Attorney-General Jackson some time ago. At Mr. Jackson's office it was denied yesterday that the plan contained any suggestion of restitution other than the payment of the \$25,000.

"I don't see how the Attorney-General's office can say that," commented one of the directors. "There must be some mistake, or else Mr. Jackson hasn't read the report carefully."

Directors of the Equitable can't understand why it is that Mr. Jackson has refused to assent to this settlement. The directors submitted the plan to him merely as an act of courtesy because the Attorney-General's suit for an accounting covered one of the items in the proposed settlement.

ment. The directors say they never asked that the suit against Mr. Hyde and the other old directors be discontinued, although they do not know what Mr. Hyde's counsel did in that respect.

Mr. Hyde in the negotiations was represented not by Samuel Untermyer but by Winslow S. Pierce. Mr. Jackson, so far as could be learned yesterday, had not formally announced yet whether or not he will oppose the settlement.

"I am certain," said one director yesterday, "that the proposed settlement would be unanimously approved, not only by every member of the new board but by the policyholders as well."

TAFT VISITS THE DUMA.

Will See the Czar To-day—Trying to Quiet Rumors of War With Japan.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Secretary Taft arrived at noon to-day. The czar has appointed Count Nozko to remain in attendance upon Mr. Taft during his stay in the city. He will have an audience with the czar at the Tsarsko-Selo palace to-morrow.

The Russian press cordially welcomes Secretary Taft. The semi-official journals declare that the Russians have dismissed from their minds all recollection of America's friendship for Japan during the war and are now happy to see a revival of the traditional friendship of Russia and the United States. At the same time, the newspapers warn the Government not to make any alliances directed against Japan.

Mr. Taft paid a visit to the Duma and displayed much interest in the proceedings of Russia's legislative assembly. The rumor that he is making arrangements for the enlistment of Russians for service in the American army and navy and for the use of Vladivostok in the event of trouble with Japan were reiterated in the lobby of the Duma. The rumors are so widely credited that twenty-five Russian officers have applied to the American Embassy for employment. It was doubted the persistence of this gossip that led Mr. Taft to take the opportunity in a speech he delivered at a banquet given by the American colony to say:

"Thank heaven there is neither the slightest probability of nor reason for a war between the United States and any other Power. The foundation stone of the American policy is peace with all nations." He added that when he had his audience of the czar to-morrow he would convey to his Majesty an expression of the profound gratitude of the American people for the noble work of the peace conference at The Hague.

TEXAS WINS IN OIL TRUST CASE.

Federal Court of Appeals Upholds State Receivership for Waters-Pierce Co.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion upholding the State of Texas in the case involving the receivership proceedings against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

The Texas State Court had appointed a receiver for the Waters-Pierce company in an ouster suit brought by the Attorney-General. Between the time of filing this suit and the appointment of the receiver interests friendly to the Waters-Pierce company had brought suit in the United States Court and had had a Federal receiver appointed. In the contest between the two receiverships the Circuit Court decides in favor of the State receivership and issues an order vacating the Federal receivership.

The opinion which upholds the State right is as direct as a bullet. The Federal Court of Appeals decision at St. Louis last week, to which Judge John S. Phillips dissented.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 3.—It was learned to-night that the Waters-Pierce Company will apply for a rehearing and if refused will appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

PLUMB FULL OF IRON ORE.

Tramp Miramar Gets In With Mighty Little Freeboard.

The British tramp steamship Miramar got in yesterday from Huelva loaded plumb down to her Plimsoll line with iron ore and with so little freeboard that a good athlete might have vaulted aboard her from a Battery boat. That is one of the reasons she took a month getting there, and why nine of her original crew deserted when she put into Madeira short of coal after she had been seven days out from Huelva. The nine declared that they did not believe her to be seaworthy, and that started a report here a few days ago that "fears were entertained for her safety."

She got a good lambasting nearly all the way from Ponce, but was not damaged.

ENGINEER NOT ALL TO BLAME.

Indictment for Manslaughter on New York Central Dismissed.

An indictment for manslaughter against John D. Horn, the engineer in charge of a New York Central train that ran into another train at 10th street on November 19, 1906, killing one person and injuring others, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch. Horn was tried once on the jury disapproved. In recommending the dismissal of the indictment Assistant District Attorney Train said that the jury that tried Horn believed that the precautions taken by the railroad were not adequate and that the conditions in the tunnel were such that "the engineer is at an enormous physical disadvantage and is hardly to be blamed for overlooking his signal at Ninety-sixth street."

VERMONT BEAT COALING RECORD.

Took Aboard and Stowed 2,300 Tons in Nine Hours at Newport.

Newport, Dec. 3.—The battleship Vermont, Capt. William P. Potter commanding, has broken all records for coaling at the Bradford station.

GO SLOW ON CURRENCY BILL.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE NOT READY WITH A REMEDY.

No Makeshift Remedy Measure to Be Rushed Through—Permanent Working Scheme Aimed At—Hansbrough Has His Central Bank Idea Ready to Be Made Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance to-day it was made apparent that the Senate leaders intend to take much time for consideration in the preparation of any measure which they may submit in the hope of providing an elastic currency.

Senator Aldrich, the chairman of the committee, had no bill ready, and while he admitted to his fellow committeemen that he had some views as to what was needed he indicated that it would require long and careful study before he could draft them into the shape of a proposed law. Other members of the committee indicated that they too were at sea as to the exact character and terms of a currency bill that would meet the conditions that now exist.

The committee was in entire agreement that a currency measure could not be put together hastily and rushed through Congress. Such a course, it was pointed out, would be full of pitfalls. What was needed, the committeemen conceded, was a law that would serve for a long time and would not be designed merely to correct the present situation.

That no formal attempt to frame currency legislation should or could be undertaken until after the Christmas holidays was apparent from the expressions at the meeting. The Senate leaders will in the meantime endeavor to work out the ideas heretofore indicated in THE SUN, which contemplates in substance an authorization for the issue of emergency currency by banks and clearing houses, the currency to be secured by approved bonds other than Government bonds and the currency to be issued so heavily that it will be withdrawn of necessity when the emergency which caused its appearance has passed.

The President's references to currency legislation in his annual message didn't figure in the meeting. Mr. Roosevelt is keenly interested in the subject and at his invitation Senators Aldrich and Crane went to the White House to-night for a conference with him.

The only member of the Finance Committee who had a financial bill ready when the committee met to-day was Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota. His measure provides for the creation of a central bank of issue and his references to it caused some discussion but no definite expression of views.

Senator Hansbrough said to-night that he did not hope for the passage of his bill at this session of Congress. It might be necessary to have a few more panics before a rational plan of currency reform would be adopted, he declared.

"The bill," said Senator Hansbrough, "provides for the establishment of the Central National Bank of the United States, to be located at Chicago, and to have a capital of not to exceed 10 per cent. of the aggregate capital of all the national banks. The stock is to be held by national banks and to be non-transferable and non-assignable.

"The institution is to be under the direction of a general council of twenty-one members, sixteen of them to be elected by districts organized in proportion to population, one to be chosen at large and four officers of the Treasury Department to be ex officio members. The general council each week is to fix the rate of discount for the bank and its branches. National banks subscribing to the stock may deposit the stock as a part of their legal reserve. Should the maximum amount of stock be subscribed there would be liberated and put into circulation by this provision something like \$200,000,000. By the terms of the bill national banks may keep one-half of their lawful reserve in the central bank, but the latter is forbidden to pay interest except upon deposits of the United States.

"Fifteen members of the general council may authorize the issuance of \$200,000,000 of central bank notes secured by the bills receivable and the bonds owned by the bank. The notes are redeemable on demand in lawful money and when redeemed shall be cancelled and destroyed. In case of unusual emergency, excess issues of notes fully covered by gold are permitted. A tax of one-eighth of one per cent. per annum shall be paid to the United States on the bank's notes during the time they are in use."

The central bank, Senator Hansbrough explained, is to have the privileges of other national banks as to buying and loaning. It may lend money upon grain and cotton at 60 per cent. of their market value and may lend to the United States Government. It may pay a 4 per cent. dividends out of its earnings and profits.

Speaker Cannon appointed to-day the House Committee on Banking and Currency and, as expected, named Representative Burton of Ohio as its chairman. The Republican membership is the same as it was in the last Congress. Mr. Burton takes the place of C. M. Shartel of Missouri. Mr. Burton is known to have some pronounced financial views of his own, and he said to-day that he would propound them before the committee when it holds its first meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Burton said he would not announce his currency plan until he did so before the committee. His views, however, do not coincide with those of Mr. Fowler, the chairman. It is expected that Mr. Burton will have a strong influence upon the committee in shaping whatever measure it may report.

All of the Democratic members of the old committee, with the exception of Representative Legare of South Carolina, who asked to be relieved, were reappointed. Representative Crawford of North Carolina was appointed in place of Mr. Legare, and by consent the minority got an additional place on the committee, and to this the Speaker appointed Representative McFerry of Pennsylvania, who is president of the Columbia National Bank and superintendent of the Grange national banks throughout Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of the House have issued a call for a caucus to be held to-morrow night. It is proposed to take up the consideration of the currency and tariff questions with a view of agreeing upon a definite policy which the party in the House shall stand for during the present session.

MINIATURE TRAIN IN COURT.

Novel Method the Lackawanna Railroad Will Take to Fight a Lawsuit.

A fully equipped miniature locomotive, pulling two freight cars and running on a track, will be exhibited before Judge Adams and a jury in the Supreme Court Circuit, Newark, to-day, to convince them that there was no negligence on the part of the Lackawanna Railroad in a suit brought by Adolphus Konecki to recover \$20,000 damages for injuries he received while in the employ of the company.

Konecki lost his right arm as he was climbing out of an asphalt at the Secaucus shops on March 8, 1905. A locomotive hauling two freight cars which was passing ran over him. Konecki got a verdict in a previous suit, which was set aside on the ground that the damages awarded were excessive.

The miniature train will be the exact duplicate of the train that ran over Konecki. A small asphalt ten feet long will be placed under a part of the track and asphalt will be used as ashes. The cars will be about two feet long and one will be of the gondola type. The other will represent a low sized open stone car. The engine will be three feet long and an exact duplicate of the original. Expert trainmen will explain the workings of the exhibit.

CULBERSON MINORITY LEADER.

Senate Democrats Also Allow Him to Name the Steering Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Charles A. Culberson of Texas was made minority leader of the Senate this afternoon by unanimous vote at a caucus of the Democratic Senators which lasted nearly two hours.

There was much debate all on questions affecting the organization of the minority. A legislative programme was not touched upon except incidentally. The caucus elected Robert Owen, the new Senator from Oklahoma, secretary of the caucus, and Senator J. H. McCreary of Kentucky vice-chairman.

Culberson was authorized to name steering committee. There was much opposition to conferring this power upon the minority chairman. Senator Bailey of Texas has always contended that the minority should create the steering committee in a party caucus, but there was at no time any exhibition of bad feeling between the Texas Senators.

BANKER PEABODY GETS DIVORCE.

Wife Refuses to Contest Application on Ground of Desertion.

Boston, Dec. 3.—In the Superior Court at Salem to-day Judge Crosby granted a divorce to George L. Peabody of Beverly from Elizabeth C. Peabody on the ground of desertion. The suit was uncontested.

Mrs. Peabody before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Copley Crowsfield. She has spent the greater part of the last three years abroad.

Mr. Peabody was graduated from Harvard in 1889 and married Miss Crowsfield in 1891, the ceremony taking place in Trinity Church. He is a prominent banker and a member of the firm of Lee Higginson & Co.

Mrs. Peabody is a member of the old Salem and Marblehead family of Crowsfield and when here is one of the most popular members of the north shore colony, being an accomplished horsewoman and an ardent follower of the hounds. Her love of travel and disinclination for domestic life resulted in absence abroad and her determination to allow the case to go uncontested.

SUBWAY FULL OF SMOKE.

Hard to Convince Travelers That It Was Only a Burning Tool Box.

A tool box left by laborers near the up-bound tracks in the subway just north of the Seventy-second street station, became a cause in contact with the third rail and after smoldering a while caught fire late yesterday afternoon. When a northbound Lenox avenue train came along the passengers didn't like the smoke and climbed out at the Seventy-second street station.

The tool box was too far along the tracks to be visible from the station. After many guesses as to the cause of the smoke a station porter armed himself with a hand fire extinguisher and went exploring. It took him about two minutes to end the blaze. The block lasted a little over ten minutes.

Meanwhile the smoke had been finding an outlet through a vent near Seventy-third street, where it attracted attention and caused a rumor that there had been a bad accident in the subway. It took a lot of explaining to keep the crowd from storming the Seventy-second street station.

PHONED TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

Ex-Magistrate Sweetner Got Some Advice About the Sharkey Athletic Club.

The case of the Sharkey Athletic Club, which the police under Inspector Walsh raided on November 20 while Tommy West and Joseph Blake were fighting, was dismissed when it came up for final examination yesterday before Magistrate Herrman in Essex Market court. Inspector Walsh conducted the case for the police and ex-Magistrate Sweetner represented the club.

Magistrate Herrman held that as no evidence was offered to show that the officers or the club officials were guilty of offenses, the case was a nullity. It was a case of the examination of a dispute arose over the admission of certain evidence by the police which Mr. Sweetner said was hearsay. He said that he had called up President Roosevelt to ask him about the case but that he couldn't ask him the conversation in evidence. Mr. Sweetner wouldn't tell what the conversation was.

PROVIDENT LIFE WARNED.

ITS ASSETS IMPAIRED, IT MUST TAKE NO NEW BUSINESS.

District Attorney's Attention Called to Some of the Things Done While the Thomases Were in Control—Somebody Must Make Good to the Company.

The examination of the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society by the insurance departments of this State and Colorado has resulted in disclosures of such a nature as to warrant their being laid before District Attorney Jerome. It has resulted also in the following letter, sent to the company yesterday jointly by Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance for this State, and E. E. Rittenhouse, the Colorado Commissioner of Insurance.

The examination of the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society now being conducted by the departments of insurance of the States of Colorado and New York having disclosed an impairment of the society's assets, the extent of which is not yet determined, you are hereby directed to cease the solicitation and transaction of any new business from this date and immediately to notify all agents to be governed accordingly.

The Provident Life is the company of which E. R. and O. F. Thomas bought control from Timothy L. Woodruff a year ago and which the Thomases last September tried to sell to a Philadelphia syndicate, taking the syndicate's notes for \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 cash and then failing to turn over the 1,058 shares they owned. The syndicate, it is understood, is still waiting to get back its cash and notes though a plan of settlement has been agreed upon.

The examination of the company was begun last October, following the information that the Thomases were trying to sell the company. This examination has been conducted by S. Herbert Wolfe for the Colorado Commissioner and N. B. Hadley for Supt. Kelsey.

Some days ago Commissioner Rittenhouse of Colorado, who has been looking into the matter personally, called upon Jerome and informed him of certain transactions which had been unearthed. These transactions were made in the present year, while the Thomases were in active control of the company. One of Mr. Jerome's assistants is now investigating.

All that Mr. Rittenhouse would say yesterday about the matter was embodied in the following statement:

"We have notified the Provident Savings to cease new business for the present on account of impairment of assets. Its real estate appears carried at an excessive valuation. The appraisal of its assets is based upon normal conditions and not present depreciated values. It has not gone out of business but has simply stopped writing new business. Under the New York laws it may yet have a chance to work out its difficulties without suffering the financial drain of a receivership. Whether or not it can do so will be determined by the New York insurance Commissioner when the official report will be made known at that time."

Mr. Rittenhouse would not discuss his visit to Mr. Jerome. It has been disclosed in the investigation that soon after the Thomases got control of the company gilt edged securities amounting to over \$1,000,000 were converted into cash and the money deposited in banks with which the Thomases and F. A. Heinz, one of the Thomas directors of the life insurance society, were affiliated.

The purposes of these transactions have not been made clear so far, although following these deposits large loans were made to the Thomases and their friends on some of their securities. It is said that the insurance officials will contend that this was in a way an impairment of the company in that it deprived the company of the proper income it should have received from its securities and that the changing balance of a company of this size should have been not more than \$200,000.

In addition to these transactions it has been discovered that the valuation of the real estate of the company, particularly certain leases, has been increased in the present year to such an extent as to be properly characterized as "inflated" and that this covered up transactions in which the society had incurred a loss. Whether these transactions were irregular enough to constitute a violation of the law it will be for Mr. Jerome to determine. It was said that the impairment was shown when the real estate was cut down to what was declared to be its proper value. The company has \$91,000,000 of insurance outstanding.

Under the action of the insurance commissioners at their recent meeting in this city the examination of the company, as in the case of all other such examinations, has been made taking the value of all securities held as of December 31, 1906. The report filed then by the Provident Savings Life was accepted by all the insurance departments, but there had been no examination made by any insurance department prior to the present one since early in 1906, when one was made by Supt. Hendricks.

It is understood that some of the present examiners have been a little surprised at that report in the light of what has been discovered by them.

Mr. Rittenhouse's report will not be finished for a month or six weeks. It is hardly likely that Mr. Kelsey will have his report ready before then.

Some one will have to make good the impairment. Under the contract which the Philadelphia syndicate had with the Thomases the latter were to make good any impairment of the surplus below \$250,000. That was the surplus shown December 31 last. The sale being off, the Thomases won't have to make good to the Philadelphia, but they are still the holders of record of 1,058 of the 1,250 shares of the company.

While some of the Thomas shares that were hypothecated with the bank for loans have been taken up, the banks still hold most of them, which was the reason why the Thomases could not deliver them to the syndicate.

It is understood to be the belief of the insurance officials that the company can be extricated from its present difficulty only by the ownership of the stock passing to the banks and the banks then working out a plan for the rehabilitation of the company.

The Philadelphia syndicate holds eight or the fifteen places on the directorate and has refused to give these up until its notes and cash are returned.

GLUT EUROPE'S LABOR MARKET.

Disastrous Results of Return of Thousands From America.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Dec. 3.—There is some alarm lest the horde of returning emigrants without money will critically glut the already overcrowded labor market in Germany. It has been unofficially suggested that the Government imitate the American plan of excluding undesirable.

Labor organizations are greatly troubled over the prospect of an influx at a time when the question of employment is acutely difficult. Commodities, even the bare necessities, are rising to almost famine prices.

It was stated at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Schoeneberg, a suburb of Berlin, to-night that there were 30,000 skilled and 35,000 unskilled workmen idle in Berlin alone. A proportionate number are idle in other industrial centres and in the farming regions.

The trades unions have already been compelled to cut in half their dues to the unemployed. Similar conditions prevail in Austria, to which country more American emigrants have returned in a fortnight than departed. The prices of food are rising and troubles are feared.

BOMB THROWN AT CABRERA.

Coachman of Guatemalan President Killed, President Bruised.

New Orleans, Dec. 3.—An alleged attempt to assassinate President Cabrera of Guatemala two weeks ago by throwing a bomb at his carriage was reported by a passenger of the steamer Ansel, which arrived here from Central American ports yesterday.

The bomb is said to have exploded under the President's carriage, killing the coachman and badly wrecking the vehicle, but not seriously injuring Cabrera. He received a few scratches and bruises.

H. O. HAVEMEYER NOT IMPROVED.

Condition Remains as It Was and He Is Still in Danger.

Henry O. Havemeyer, who has been seriously ill of acute indigestion at his country place near Commack, L. I., as the result of overeating after his Thanksgiving dinner, had not improved yesterday, although his condition was said to be no worse. His wife, son Horace and daughter, Electra, remained with him yesterday, and the family physician, Dr. Francis D. Kinnicut of this city, who has been with him for several days, decided not to return to the city as he had planned.

MRS. MINOR MORRIS IN ASYLUM.

Jury Declares Woman Who Was Put Out of the White House Is Insane.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who was ejected from the White House two years ago while trying to see President Roosevelt and who was seized and taken to an asylum at Jacksonville, Ill., from St. Louis, where she denounced President Roosevelt just prior to his arrival there October 2, and who was later put in the State asylum here as a private patient, was yesterday adjudged insane by a Probate Court jury and committed to the State asylum, although two of the jurors refused to sign the verdict.

Mrs. Morris read a written statement to the jury, personally conducting her own defense, displayed great acumen in cross-examining witnesses and convinced two of the jurors that she was sane, despite seven experts' evidence to the contrary. The information charging insanity was filed by her son, Congressman Hull of Iowa is her brother.

WE'VE ALL GOT MORE MONEY.

Or Would Have If It Circulated Evenly—A \$120,000,000 Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The general stock of money in the United States December 1, as shown by the monthly statement of the division of loans and currency, was \$3,269,065,058, an increase of \$120,388,147 in the last month.

The per capita circulation of the currency rose to \$34.71. A large part of the increase in the stock of money is due to new issues of national bank notes, and another large part to the fact that the coinage of gold at the mints reached a high figure.

The increase in national bank notes was \$40,237,730, bringing the total up to \$656,218,196. The amount of money in actual circulation increased during November from \$2,878,368,598 to \$3,098,241,593.

MISTOOK KITE FOR LA PATRIE.

French Airship Not Seen Since Sunday Evening on Scotch Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 3.—The report that the Patrie was seen to-day over Radnor Park, near Glasgow, was erroneous. What was really seen was an immense kite that was being flown by Lord Blythwood as a scientific experiment.

The latest authentic news concerning the Patrie is that it was seen above Italy Sunday evening. It was then moving in a northwesterly direction.

The makers of the envelope of the Patrie declare that the balloon is capable of remaining in the air from twelve to fifteen days.

LOUISIANA FIRST SHIP READY.

Anchored in Hampton Roads Awaiting Others of the Pacific Fleet.

JAPAN RECALLS AMBASSADOR.

AOKI'S RETURN BELIEVED TO BE DUE TO ENEMIES AT HOME.

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